

A DATA-BASED ROUTE TO THE DISCONNECTED CONTRIBUTION TO $a_\mu^{\text{LO,HVP}}$

and to the isospin-limit light-quark-connected contribution, if time permits

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CONTEXT: LATTICE-DISPERSIVE $a_\mu^{\text{LO,HVP}}$ TENSION

$a_\mu^{\text{LO,HVP}}$ THEORY

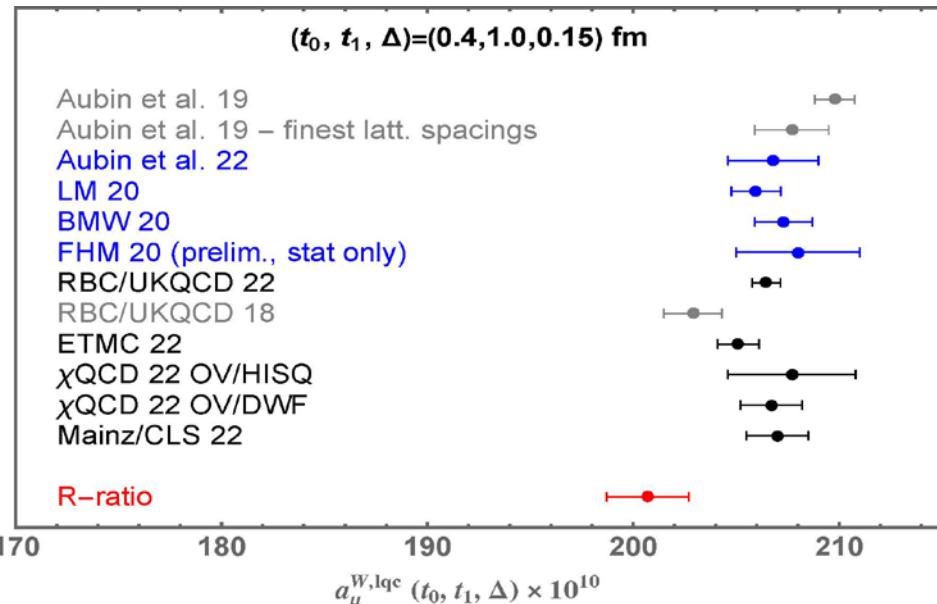
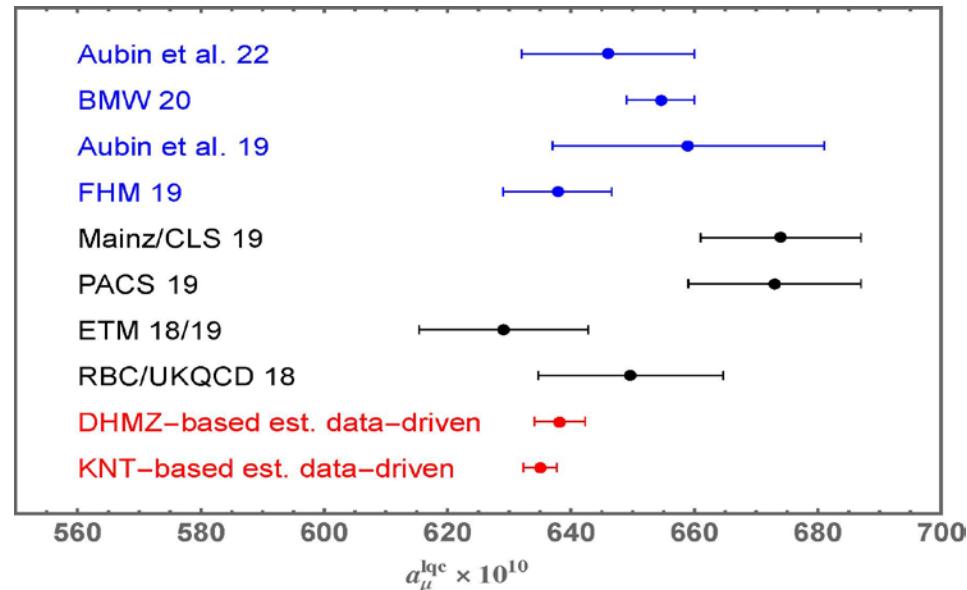
➤ $a_\mu^{\text{LO,HVP}}$ (dispersive) $\times 10^{10}$

- ❖ DHMZ 2020: 694.0(4.0)
- ❖ KNT 2019: 692.8(2.4)

➤ $a_\mu^{\text{LO,HVP}}$ (lattice) $\times 10^{10}$

- ❖ ETM 2019: 692.1(16.3)
- ❖ FHM 2019: 699(15)
- ❖ Mainz 2019: 720.0(15.9)
- ❖ PACS 2019: 737(20)
- ❖ BMW 2020: 707.5(5.5)

➤ Components amenable to both lattice and dispersive determinations of interest for further exploration



THE STRANGE CONNECTED + FULL DISCONNECTED CONTRIBUTION FROM DATA

➤ Notation: $SU(3)_F$ decompositions

$$\begin{aligned} J_\mu^{\text{EM}} &= V_\mu^3 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} V_\mu^8 \equiv J_\mu^{\text{EM},3} + J_\mu^{\text{EM},8} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (\bar{u}\gamma_\mu u - \bar{d}\gamma_\mu d) + \frac{1}{6} (\bar{u}\gamma_\mu u + \bar{d}\gamma_\mu d - 2\bar{s}\gamma_\mu s) \end{aligned}$$

$$\hat{\Pi}_{\text{EM}}(Q^2) = \hat{\Pi}_{\text{EM}}^{33}(Q^2) + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \hat{\Pi}_{\text{EM}}^{38}(Q^2) + \frac{1}{3} \hat{\Pi}_{\text{EM}}^{88}(Q^2)$$

$$\equiv \hat{\Pi}_{\text{EM}}^{I=1}(Q^2) + \hat{\Pi}_{\text{EM}}^{\text{MI}}(Q^2) + \hat{\Pi}_{\text{EM}}^{I=0}(Q^2)$$

$$\rho_{\text{EM}}(s) = \rho^{33}(s) + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \rho^{38}(s) + \frac{1}{3} \rho^{88}(s)$$

$$\equiv \rho_{\text{EM}}^{I=1}(s) + \rho_{\text{EM}}^{\text{MI}}(s) + \rho_{\text{EM}}^{I=0}(s)$$

$$a_\mu^{\text{LO,HVP}} = a_\mu^{33} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} a_\mu^{38} + \frac{1}{3} a_\mu^{88} \equiv a_\mu^{I=1} + a_\mu^{\text{MI}} + a_\mu^{I=0}$$

➤ Isospin limit (IL) content

- ❖ 38 (MI) component 0
- ❖ 33 ($I=1$) pure light-quark-connected (lqc)
- ❖ 88 ($I=0$) lqc+ strange-quark-connected (sconn) + full disconnected (disc)

➤ ⇒ appropriate 33, 88 combination gives sconn+disc sums in IL:

$$\hat{\Pi}_{\text{EM}}^{\text{sconn+disc}} \equiv \hat{\Pi}_{\text{EM}}^{I=0} - \frac{1}{9} \hat{\Pi}_{\text{EM}}^{I=1}$$

$$\rho_{\text{EM}}^{\text{sconn+disc}}(s) = \rho_{\text{EM}}^{I=0}(s) - \frac{1}{9} \rho_{\text{EM}}^{I=1}(s)$$

$$a_\mu^{\text{sconn+disc}} = a_\mu^{I=0} - \frac{1}{9} a_\mu^{I=1}$$

PRACTICAL IMPLEMENTATION (I: neglecting IB correction)

➤ identifying I=0, 1 spectral contributions

- ❖ G-parity +/- states: I=1/0
- ❖ \Rightarrow I=0, 1 separation for states with only narrow π, η, ω, ϕ (>93% of total)
- ❖ G-parity ambiguous states X (e.g. with $K\bar{K}$ pairs): from maximally conservative $50 \pm 50\%$ I=1/50±50% I=0 separation if not available from other sources

$$[a_\mu^{\text{scomm+disc}}]_X = \left(\frac{4}{9} \pm \frac{5}{9} \right) [a_\mu^{\text{LO,HVP}}]_X$$

- ❖ pQCD above exclusive-mode region

E.g. G-parity-unambiguous modes, KNT19 data, to KNT exclusive-mode-region endpoint $s=(1.937 \text{ GeV})^2$

$I = 1$ modes X	$[a_\mu^{\text{LO,HVP}}]_X \times 10^{10}$	$I = 0$ modes X	$[a_\mu^{\text{LO,HVP}}]_X \times 10^{10}$
Low- s $\pi^+\pi^-$	0.87(02)	Low- s 3π	0.01(00)
$\pi^+\pi^-$	503.46(1.91)	$\pi^0\gamma$ (ω, ϕ dominated)	4.46(10)
$2\pi^+2\pi^-$	14.87(20)	3π	46.73(94)
$\pi^+\pi^-2\pi^0$	19.39(78)	$2\pi^+2\pi^-\pi^0$ (no ω, η)	0.98(09)
$3\pi^+3\pi^-$ (no ω)	0.23(01)	$\pi^+\pi^-3\pi^0$ (no η)	0.62(11)
$2\pi^+2\pi^-2\pi^0$ (no η)	1.35(17)	$3\pi^+3\pi^-\pi^0$ (no ω, η)	0.00(01)
$\pi^+\pi^-4\pi^0$ (no η)	0.21(21)	$\eta\gamma$ (ω, ϕ dominated)	0.70(02)
$\eta\pi^+\pi^-$	1.34(05)	$\eta\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ (no ω)	0.71(08)
$\eta2\pi^+2\pi^-$	0.08(01)	$\eta\omega$	0.30(02)
$\eta\pi^+\pi^-2\pi^0$	0.12(02)	$\omega(\rightarrow npp)2\pi$	0.13(01)
$\omega(\rightarrow \pi^0\gamma)\pi^0$	0.88(02)	$\omega2\pi^+2\pi^-$	0.01(00)
$\omega(\rightarrow npp)3\pi$	0.17(03)	$\eta\phi$	0.41(02)
$\omega\eta\pi^0$	0.24(05)	$\phi \rightarrow$ unaccounted	0.04(04)
Total:	543.21(2.09)	Total:	55.10(96)

G-PARITY-AMBIGUOUS CONTRIBUTIONS (KNT19 exclusive-mode region)

➤ $K^+K^- + K_S K_L$:

- ❖ $|l=0+1 a_\mu^{\text{LO,HVP}}, 36.07(29) \times 10^{-10}$: too large for useful maximally conservative separation
- ❖ BaBar PRD98 (2018) 032010 $\tau \rightarrow \bar{K}K\nu_\tau$ data ($|l|=1, V$) + CVC: $0.764(28) \times 10^{-10}$ for $|l|=1$ up to 2.76 GeV^2 ; maximally conservative $|l|=0/1$ separation: $0.089(89) \times 10^{-10}$ for $|l|=1$ from 2.76 GeV^2 to KNT19 exclusive-mode endpoint (1.937 GeV) $^2 \Rightarrow$

$$[a_\mu^{\text{sconn+disc}}]_{K\bar{K}} \equiv [a_\mu^{l=0}]_{K\bar{K}} - \frac{1}{9} [a_\mu^{l=1}]_{K\bar{K}} = [a_\mu^{\text{LO,HVP}}]_{K\bar{K}} - \frac{10}{9} [a_\mu^{l=1}]_{K\bar{K}} = 35.12(31) \times 10^{-10}$$

➤ $K\bar{K}\pi$: KNT19 $|l|=0+1$ contribution $2.71(12) \times 10^{-10}$, $|l|=1$ contribution $0.74(12) \times 10^{-10}$ from BaBar PRD77 (2008) 092002 Dalitz plot $|l|=0/1$ separation analysis \Rightarrow

$$[a_\mu^{\text{sconn+disc}}]_{K\bar{K}\pi} = [a_\mu^{\text{LO,HVP}}]_{K\bar{K}\pi} - \frac{10}{9} [a_\mu^{l=1}]_{K\bar{K}\pi} = 1.89(18) \times 10^{-10}$$

G-PARITY-AMBIGUOUS CONTRIBUTIONS (KNT19 exclusive-mode region) (II)

➤ $K\bar{K}\pi\pi$:

- ❖ G-parity-unambiguous $G = -$, $I=0$ $\varphi[\rightarrow K\bar{K}] \pi\pi$ contribution: $0.16(1)\times 10^{-10}$
- ❖ maximally conservative assessment for the remaining G-parity-ambiguous part (KNT19 data and correlations): $0.79(98)\times 10^{-10}$
- ❖ $\Rightarrow [a_\mu^{\text{sconn+disc}}]_{K\bar{K}2\pi} = 0.95(98) \times 10^{-10}$ **(dominant G-parity-ambiguous uncertainty)**

➤ All other KNT19 G-parity-ambiguous modes:

- ❖ $K\bar{K}3\pi$, $\omega(\rightarrow npp)K\bar{K}$ (no φ), $\eta(\rightarrow npp)K\bar{K}$ (no φ), $p\bar{p}$, $n\bar{n}$, low-s $\pi\gamma$, $\eta\gamma$
- ❖ total contribution: $0.10(8)\times 10^{-10}$

RESULTS (I): NEGLECTING ISOSPIN-BREAKING CORRECTIONS

➤ With KNT19 exclusive-mode input

- ❖ $a_\mu^{\text{sconn+disc}} = 39.08(1.44) \times 10^{-10}$
- ❖ Lattice results, a_μ^{sconn} :
2020 WP average: $53.2(3) \times 10^{-10}$
2020 BMW: $53.39(11) \times 10^{-10}$
- ❖ \Rightarrow disconnected contribution (with naïve WP/BMW a_μ^{sconn} average)
 $[a_\mu^{\text{disc}}]_{\text{IL}} = -14.3(1.4) \times 10^{-10}$

➤ With DHMZ20 exclusive-mode input

- ❖ $a_\mu^{\text{sconn+disc}} = 37.76(1.39)(1.33)_{\text{lin}} \times 10^{-10}$
- ❖ Lattice results, a_μ^{sconn} :
2020 WP average: $53.2(3) \times 10^{-10}$
2020 BMW: $53.39(11) \times 10^{-10}$
- ❖ \Rightarrow disconnected contribution (with naïve WP/BMW a_μ^{sconn} average)
 $[a_\mu^{\text{disc}}]_{\text{IL}} = -15.6(1.4)(1.3)_{\text{lin}} \times 10^{-10}$

ISOSPIN-BREAKING CORRECTIONS

➤ To first order in IB

- ❖ strong IB (SIB) only in a_μ^{MI} , EM in all of a_μ^{MI} , $a_\mu^{I=1}$, $a_\mu^{I=0}$
- ❖ EM+SIB a_μ^{MI} contribution “contaminates” nominal $I=1/0$ exclusive mode assignments

➤ Experimental input on a_μ^{MI}

- ❖ Expect dominant contributions from low-s resonance region ($2\pi, 3\pi, K\bar{K}$)
- ❖ **2 π exclusive mode:** ρ - ω interference region IB contribution from Colangelo, Hoferichter, Stoffer dispersive analysis: $[a_\mu^{\text{MI}}]_{2\pi} = 3.65(67) \times 10^{-10}$
[Colangelo, Hoferichter, Kubis, Stoffer 2208.08993 update: $3.68(17) \times 10^{-10}$] [P. Stoffer talk]
- ❖ **3 π exclusive mode:** IB $\rho \rightarrow 3\pi$ contribution from BaBar VMD model fit to PRD104 (2021) 112003 BaBar 3 π cross sections: $[a_\mu^{\text{MI}}]_{3\pi} = -0.56(12) \times 10^{-10}$ rough estimate
- ❖ **other (higher-s) exclusive modes:** with narrow-resonance-enhanced 2 π , 3 π IB $\sim 1\%$ of corresponding IC contributions, assign $\sim 1\%$ of IC sums ($\pm 0.40 \times 10^{-10}$ in total) as uncertainty from missing MI contributions of other exclusive modes
- ❖ **Resulting estimated MI $a_\mu^{\text{sconn+disc}}$ correction:**
- $[-0.56(12) - (1/9) 3.65(67) \pm 0.40] \times 10^{-10} = 0.97(14)(40) \times 10^{-10}$

MORE ON IB CORRECTIONS: EM CORRECTIONS TO $a_\mu^{I=1}, a_\mu^{I=0}$

► EM valence-valence (vv), valence-sea (vs), sea-sea (ss) connected (c) and disconnected (d) contributions

(vv,c)



V

(vv,c)



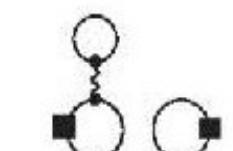
S

(vs,c)



T

(vs,d)



T(d)

BMW 2020 results

$$[a_\mu^{\text{LO,HVP}}]_{(vv,c)} = -1.23(40)(31) \times 10^{-10} (V+S),$$

$$[a_\mu^{\text{LO,HVP}}]_{(vv,d)} = -0.55(15)(10) \times 10^{-10} (F+D3),$$

$$[a_\mu^{\text{LO,HVP}}]_{(vs,c)} = -0.0093(86)(95) \times 10^{-10} (T),$$

$$[a_\mu^{\text{LO,HVP}}]_{(vs,d)} = 0.011(24)(14) \times 10^{-10} (T(d)),$$

$$[a_\mu^{\text{LO,HVP}}]_{(ss,c)} = 0.37(21)(24) \times 10^{-10} (D1+D2),$$

$$[a_\mu^{\text{LO,HVP}}]_{(ss,d)} = -0.040(33)(21) \times 10^{-10} (D1(d)+D2(d))$$

F

D3

D1

D1(d)

D2

D2(d)

(vv,d) (vv,d)

(ss,c)

(ss,d)

(ss,c)

(ss,d)

NOTE smallness of (vs,c), (vs,d), (ss,d) contributions (vanish in $SU(3)_F$ limit)

CANCELLATIONS IN THE EM $a_\mu^{\text{sconn+disc}}$ CONTRIBUTIONS

➤ EM (vv,c) contributions

- ❖ with all charge factors made explicit, everything else in “loop factors”:

$$[a_\mu^{\text{LO,HVP}}]_{(vv,c)} = \left[17 \bar{L}_\ell^{(vv,c)} + \bar{L}_s^{(vv,c)} \right] / 81$$

$$[a_\mu^{I=1}]_{(vv,c)} = 5 \bar{L}_\ell^{(vv,c)} / 36$$

$$[a_\mu^{I=0}]_{(vv,c)} = \left[5 \bar{L}_\ell^{(vv,c)} + 4 \bar{L}_s^{(vv,c)} \right] / 324$$

- ❖ SU(3)_F-breaking factor: $x_{(vv,c)} \equiv \bar{L}_s^{(vv,c)} / \bar{L}_\ell^{(vv,c)}$

- ❖ Strong cancellation in *sconn+disc* combination c.f. LO, HVP

$$[a_\mu^{\text{sconn+disc}}]_{(vv,c)} / [a_\mu^{\text{LO,HVP}}]_{(vv,c)} = \frac{1}{17} \frac{x_{(vv,c)}}{1 + (x_{(vv,c)} / 17)}$$

- ❖ E.g., for $0 \leq x_{(vv,c)} \leq 1$: $-0.068(22)(17) \times 10^{-10} \leq [a_\mu^{\text{sconn+disc}}]_{(vv,c)} \leq 0$

CANCELLATIONS IN THE EM $a_\mu^{\text{sconn+disc}}$ CONTRIBUTIONS (II)

➤ EM (vv,d), unsuppressed diagram F contributions

$$[a_\mu^{\text{LO,HVP}}]_{(vv,d)} = \left[25\overline{LL}_{\ell,\ell}^{(F)} + 10\overline{LL}_{\ell,s}^{(F)} + \overline{LL}_{s,s}^{(F)} \right] / 81$$

$$[a_\mu^{I=1}]_{(vv,d)} = \overline{LL}_{\ell,\ell}^{(F)} / 4$$

$$[a_\mu^{I=0}]_{(vv,d)} = \left[\overline{LL}_{\ell,\ell}^{(F)} + 4\overline{LL}_{\ell,s}^{(F)} + 4\overline{LL}_{s,s}^{(F)} \right] / 324$$

$$x_F \equiv \overline{LL}_{\ell,s}^{(F)} / \overline{LL}_{\ell,\ell}^{(F)} \quad y_F \equiv \overline{LL}_{s,s}^{(F)} / \overline{LL}_{\ell,\ell}^{(F)}$$

$$[a_\mu^{\text{sconn+disc}}]_{(vv,d)} / [a_\mu^{\text{LO,HVP}}]_{(vv,d)} = - \left[\frac{2-x_F-y_F}{25+10x_F+y_F} \right]$$

$$0 \leq [a_\mu^{\text{sconn+disc}}]_{(vv,d)} \leq 0.044(12)(8) \times 10^{-10} \quad \text{for } 0 \leq x_F, y_F \leq 1$$

CANCELLATIONS IN THE EM $a_\mu^{\text{sconn+disc}}$ CONTRIBUTIONS (III)

➤ EM (ss,c), unsuppressed diagram D1 contributions

$$[a_\mu^{\text{LO,HVP}}]_{(ss,c)} = \left[5\overline{LL}_\ell^{(D1)} + \overline{LL}_s^{(D1)} \right] / 9$$

$$[a_\mu^{I=1}]_{(ss,c)} = \overline{LL}_\ell^{(D1)} / 2$$

$$[a_\mu^{I=0}]_{(ss,c)} = \left[\overline{LL}_\ell^{(D1)} + 2\overline{LL}_s^{(D1)} \right] / 18$$

$$x_{D1} \equiv \overline{LL}_s^{(D1)} / \overline{LL}_\ell^{(D1)}$$

$$[a_\mu^{\text{sconn+disc}}]_{(ss,c)} / [a_\mu^{\text{LO,HVP}}]_{(ss,c)} = \frac{1}{5} \frac{x_{D1}}{1 + (x_{D1}/5)}$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 \leq [a_\mu^{\text{sconn+disc}}]_{(ss,c)} \leq 0.062(35)(40) \times 10^{-10} \quad \text{for } 0 \leq x_{D1} \leq 1$$

IB-CORRECTED RESULTS

(applying MI correction, neglecting tiny $a_\mu^{sconn+disc} = a_\mu^{l=0} - a_\mu^{l=1}/9$ EM corrections)

➤ With KNT19 exclusive-mode input

❖ $a_\mu^{sconn+disc} = 40.1(1.4)(0.4) \times 10^{-10}$

❖ ⇒ disconnected contribution (with naïve WP/BMW a_μ^{sconn} average)

$$a_\mu^{disc} = -13.3(1.4)(0.4) \times 10^{-10}$$

➤ With DHMZ20 exclusive-mode input

❖ $a_\mu^{sconn+disc} = 38.7(1.4)(1.3)_{lin}(0.4) \times 10^{-10}$

❖ ⇒ disconnected contribution (with naïve WP/BMW a_μ^{sconn} average)

$$[a_\mu^{disc}]_{IL} = -14.6(1.4)(1.3)_{lin}(0.4) \times 10^{-10}$$

Source	n_f	$a_\mu^{disc} \times 10^{10}$	$a_\mu^{sconn+disc} \times 10^{10}$
RBC/UKQCD [4,11]	2+1	-11.2(3.3)(2.3)	42.0(3.3)(2.3)
BMW [9]	2+1+1	-12.8(1.1)(1.6)	40.9(1.2)(1.7)
Mainz [18]	2+1	-23.2(2.2)(4.5)	31.3(3.3)(4.5)
BMW [20]	2+1+1	-13.36(1.18)(1.36)	40.03(1.18)(1.36)
This work, Eq. (5.30)	2+1	-13.3(1.4)(0.4)	40.1(1.4)(0.4)
This work, Eq. (6.2)	2+1	-14.6(1.4)(1.3) _{lin} (0.4)	38.7(1.4)(1.3) _{lin} (0.4)

SUMMARY/CONCLUSIONS

- $a_\mu^{\text{sconn+disc}}$, a_μ^{disc} in agreement with most precise lattice results, comparable precision
- Contrast: tension with Mainz result (m_π extrapolation required)
- Confirms light-quark-connected component as source of lattice-dispersive tension
- Back-up slide for analogous data-based light-quark-connected determination
- Analogous data-based $s\text{conn+disc}$, lqc contributions for window quantities also feasible (with s -dependent exclusive-mode distributions)

BACK-UP: ANALOGOUS LIGHT-QUARK-CONNECTED DETERMINATION

➤ PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT

- In IL, $a_\mu^{lqc} = \frac{10}{9} a_\mu^{I=1}$
- KNT19/DHMZ nominal IL $a_\mu^{I=1} = 574.3(2.3)(0.1)_{DV} \times 10^{-10} / 577.2(3.4)(1.1)_{lin}(0.2)_{DV} \times 10^{-10}$
- IB-corrected $a_\mu^{I=1}$ as per treatment above, with
 - ❖ removal of MI $\pi\pi$ contamination from nominal $I=1$ contribution
[$3.68(17) \times 10^{-10}$] [P. Stoffer talk]
 - ❖ analogous EM $a_\mu^{I=1}$ correction estimate, here using BMW lattice numerics
[estimated EM $a_\mu^{I=1}$ contribution $-0.85(56) \times 10^{-10}$]
 - ❖ \Rightarrow (mildly-lattice-EM-dependent) estimates:
 - KNT19: $a_\mu^{lqc} = 635.0(2.7)(0.1)_{DV} \times 10^{-10}$
 - DHMZ: $a_\mu^{lqc} = 638.2(3.9)(1.1)_{lin}(0.2)_{DV} \times 10^{-10}$